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VANISHUR. *n. f.* [*vauissur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valuator, or *vauissur*, squire. *Candien.*

VAUDEVIL. *n. f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. *n. f.* [*vaulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.
O, you are men of stone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaic abys, which was included within this vault: and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this vault, or the cover of the abys. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. A cellar.
Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there; neither preys, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakefp.*
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakefp.*
Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our vault. *Swift.*
3. A cave; a cavern.
The silent vaults of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*
4. A repository for the dead.
Shall I not be stilled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in. *Shakefp.*
To VAULT. *v. a.* [*vult*, Fr. from the noun.]
To arch; to shape of a vault.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twin'd stones
Upon th' humbl'd beach? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
2. To cover with an arch.
Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And flying vaulted either host with fire. *Milton.*
- To VAULT. *v. n.* [*vultiger*, Fr. *vultigiere*, Italian.]
To leap; to jump.
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Sh.*
He is vaulting variable ramps
In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakefp.*
If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakefp.*
Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree. *Dryden.*
If a man should leap a garret, or vault down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him?
Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Adelphi.*
2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.
VAULT. *v. f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.
- VAULTAGE. *n. f.* [from vault.] Arched ceiling. Not in use.
He'll call you to lo't an answer for it,
That caves and wonly vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
- VAULTED. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave.
Restore the lock! she cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the vaulted roofs rebound. *Pope.*
- VAULTER. *n. f.* [from vault.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
- VAULTY. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave. A bad word.
I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakefp.*
I'll say that is not the lark, whose notes do best
The vaulty heavens so high above our heads. *Shakefp.*
- VAUNMURE. *n. f.* [*vauant mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.
With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two vault-
mures. *Candien's Remains.*
This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vauant*, in the end by force obtained the fame; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the *vauant*. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*
- To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vauter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.
Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verse so much doth vaunt;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Pope's Quin.*

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Not any damsel which her *vauant* boast,
In skillful knitting of soft silken twine.
My vanquisher spoil'd of his *vauant* spoil. *Spenser.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.
You say, you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your *vauant* true. *Shakefp.*
The illusions of magick were put down, and their *vauant* in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisd. xvii. 7.*
So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;
Painting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*
Pride which prompts a man to *vauant* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*- 2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for *vault*.
'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vauant* about my heart. *Dryden.*
- VAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.
Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain *vauant* of his own counsels. *Spenser.*
Him I seduc'd with other promises and other *vauant*. *Milton.*
Such *vauant* who can with patience read,
Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action slain, he seems to fall,
But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Gransville.*
- VAUNT. *n. f.* [from *vauant*, Fr.] The first part. Not used.
- Our play
Leaps o'er the *vauant* and firrings. *Shakefp.*
- VAUNTER. *n. f.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vauant*.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.
Some feign
To menage steeds, as did this *vauant*; but in vain. *Spenser.*
Tongue-vallant hero, *vauant* of thy might;
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*
- VAUNTING. *adj.* [from *vauant* and *vault*.] Boastful; ostentatious.
Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauant* lustre,
After his guide did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*
- VAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vauant*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously.
I heard thee say, and *vauant*ly thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Gloucester's death. *Shakefp.*
- VA'WARD. *n. f.* [*vau* and *vauard*.] Fore part
Since we have the *vauard* of the day,
My love shall hear the music of my hounds. *Shakefp.*
- Their hands 'th' *vauard* are the Antiates
Of their best trust. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the *vauard*. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*
- UBERTY. *n. f.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.
- UBICATION. *n. f.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; where-ness. A scholastic term.
- UBIQUITY. *n. f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.
In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*
- Penn the light,
A solemn night,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Johnson.*
Could they think that to be infinite and immeasurably *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet. *South.*
- UBIDER. *n. f.* [*ubers*, Saxon; *uber*, Dutch. *uber*, Lat.] The breast or udder of a cow, or other large animal.
A honneth, with udder all drawn dry,
Lay couching led on ground. *Shakefp.*
- Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the sue-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her distended udder. *Prior.*
- UBIDREF. *adj.* [from *ubider*.] Furnished with udders.
Marian lost could stroke the *ubider* cow. *Gay.*

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VEAL. *n. f.* [*veal*, a calf, *veeler*, *vefter*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VECTIO. *n. f.* [*vectio*, *vectio*, Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTIVATION. *n. f.* [*vectivatio*, Latin.] A species of *vectivatio* seldom used amongst the antients. *Arbutnot.*

VECTURE. [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.
Three things one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon's Essays.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*veer*, French.] To turn about.
If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair. *Roscommon.*
Nigh rivers mouth, where wind
Veers o'ts, as oft he fleers and shifts his fail. *Milton.*
I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swol'n success; but *veering* with its ebb.
A-head the master pilot fleers. *Dryden.*
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*.
It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*
1. To let out.
As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all fail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *B. Johnson.*- 2. To turn; to change.
I see the heaven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*
Sailing farther, it *veers* its lilly to the west, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*
- VEGETABILITY. *n. f.* [from *vegetabilis*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.
The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapidaceous substance. *Brown.*
- VEGETABLE. *n. f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.
Vegetables are organized bodies consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in their nourishment from without, usually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*
In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on. *Locke.*
Other animated substances are called *vegetables*, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*
- VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
- 1. Belonging to a plant.
The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*
Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
The well shower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with *vegetable* life. *Thomson.*
- 2. Having the nature of plants.
Amidst them flood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
That *vegetative* terrestrial bath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
- To VEGETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.
Rain-water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*
As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*
See dying *vegetables* life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
- VEGETATION. *n. f.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
- 1. The power of producing the growth of plants.
The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper

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for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*
The fun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, sets the steaming power
At large. *Thomson's Spring.*
Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*- 2. The power of growth without sensation.
Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility.
These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*
- VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetativus*, Fr. from *vegetare*.]
- 1. Having the quality of growing without life.
Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
- 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.
Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome's Notes on Odyss.*
- VEGETATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.
- VEGETE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.
The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*
The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*
- VEGETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalks of his *vegetive* life. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
- VEGETIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.
Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*
The tree still panted in th' unfinished part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*
- VEHEMENCE. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
- VEHEMENCY. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
- 1. Violence; force.
Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*. *Milton.*
- 2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err:
Sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*
The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*
Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?
The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*
This pure cause would kindle my rap'd spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things wou'd be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*
He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compass than two months. This *vehemence* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*
Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison's Cato.*
- VEHEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]
- 1. Violent; forcible.
A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*
Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*
- 2. Ardent; eager; fervent.
By their *vehement* instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakefp.*
I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- VEHEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]
- 1. Forcibly.
- 2. Pathetically; urgently.
The christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*
- VEHICLE. *n. f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
- 1. That in which any thing is carried.
Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprize. *Addison's Guardian.*
- 2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.
That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*
- 3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.